The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Columbian.

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One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
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Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $8.00 Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, ten cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM EWELL.
Associate Judges—ISRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MORDON.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAM SON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REQUSE.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN MCANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Town Hall District—Directors, S. H. MILLER WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHN SUTTER, Catawissa.
Treasurer—CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON President, H. B. GREEN, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't, J. P. TOWNS, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Savings Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't, J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWN, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d floor above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, M. Boyer's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. P. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID METZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st. below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

D. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Weidel's book store.

D. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, next to the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. E. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RITTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Misses' and Children Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Reed Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BUCKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WERR, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Merchant Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

P. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RARB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. P. RIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise. Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Robt M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hagharst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. BALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

D. R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second st., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. R. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor, southeast corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA

jan. 17-1-ly

J. M. KEPHEART, WITH BARNES, BRO. & HERRON, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS, No. 603 Market Street, (Above Fifth,) PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, SODA &c., &c.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. may 19,'67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ Office—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

A. L. TURNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec6'70.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Tonnties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep9,'70-6

ROBERT F. CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.

VETERINARY.

AUGUST FRIEND, late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated HORSE AND COW DOCTOR, and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near S. H. Jacoby's Marble Yard. Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-ly.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'68-tf Main St., below Market.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CLARK M. BROWN, MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP. ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested. jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace, with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw (likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT. AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles: Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,

J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg Mar. 19 '68-ly.

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE—A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $275, cost $300. This superior instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in perfect order and in every respect equal to a new piano. Terms positively cash in advance. Address for one week C. W. FOSTER, may 26'71—tf Mauch Chunk, Pa.

CURLING CREAM.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. This is the only article that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give to it a beautiful appearance. It rises invigorates, beautifies and cleanses. It can be so applied as to cause the hair to curl any length of time desired. Sent by mail for 50 cts. a package. Address ABNER TOWNSLEY, Middletown, Adams Co., Pa. sept14'71-6m.

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, &c., &C, Neatly and Cheaply Printed From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Business Cards.

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call. apr 21'71—ly JOHN G. QUICK.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. SAVE YOUR MONEY. Go to HENRY YOST, East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made FURNITURE, Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 1'71—tf

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors Mar. 19, '69-tf.

SLATE ROOFING, EVERY VARIETY AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS Box 277. Bloomsburg, Pa. jan 6 '71

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS, MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. ☞ All Work delivered free of charge. T. L. QUNTON, Proprietor, oct14'71-tf. P. O. Box 297.

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are received daily. Enrolled in the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Mother Pearl," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwaite," and "Marquette," etc. apr 28,'71—tf

THE GREAT MAGICAL HAIR FORCER!

Will force a beautiful set of Whiskers or Moustaches, in from two to three months, on a face on over twelve years old. It is one of the best preparations to make the whiskers grow that ever was known. One bottle of it is sufficient to produce a very abundant beard. It does not in any way stain or injure the skin. Try it! It is no humbug. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail, post paid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address WILLIAM C. WAGNER, Aroadsville, aug.18,'71-ly. Adams County, Penna.

CHESTER S. FURMAN, HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, and dealer in CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c., which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves. Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Aug. 5, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST, Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the practice of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by the painless and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—ly

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec. Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA GENERAL AGENT, For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20,'70.

EXCHANGE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of P. Widmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and are prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Confectionery of every style and kind. Also they will have at all times a constant supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand. DECKER & STECKEL. May 5, 1871—ly

H. C. HOWER, has opened a first-class BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE, at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogy boots, men's double and single lap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogy shoes of all kinds, men's fine levis and calf shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid and kid trimmed very fine, women's morocco and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both peg sped and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS, which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county. jan 1'71

Hotels.

MONTOUR HOUSE RUPERT, PA. WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. jan1'71

BENTON HOTEL. W. F. PIATT, Proprietor, BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg (the intermediate points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday of each week. jan 1'71

THE ESPY HOTEL. ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His bar will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar. WILLIAM PETTIT. jan 1'71 Espy, Pa.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

On and after OCTOBER 16th, 1871, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of the Catawissa Bridge Company will be paid to the stockholders at the office of the Treasurer. GEO. S. GILBERT, oct.6,'71-1i Treasurer.

Miscellaneous.

I. W. NILES,

MUSIC WAREROOMS

A general assortment of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE ALWAYS ON HAND, VIOLINS, CONCERTINAS, FLAGOLETS, FIFES, DRUMS, HARMONICAS, &c. VIOLIN STRINGS OF THE BEST QUALITY. THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC. PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS ALL STYLES AND PRICES. A BETTER ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. THE TEMPLE ANGELIC ORGAN WHICH HAS THE SWEETEST TONE THAT CAN BE FOUND IN A REED ORGAN.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms Main street, below Market, (opposite Grotz's hardware warerooms, Bloomsburg, Pa. aug.3'71-ly

HEAD QUARTERS FOR BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, IS AT E. M. KNORR'S CHEAPEST AND BEST The County Affords AT CASH PRICES LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS IN BOOTS AND SHOES THIS FALL, Come and Examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere, E. M. KNORR, BLOOMSBURG, PA. September 8 1871-tf.

A. J. EVANS. READY MADE AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING. HE HAS THE FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES AND EMPLOYS THE BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. At Astonishingly Low Prices. Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

C. C. MARR have just received from the eastern markets large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF Cassimeres, Jeans, Best Bleached & Brown Muslins Calicoes, Tickings, Table Linens, Cotton & All wool Flannels &c., &c., A good stock of Ladies dress goods, Latest styles & patterns. Spices of all Kinds, Good stock groceries, Queensware, Stone ware, Wood & willow ware, Flour & Chop.

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction. oct 13'71—tf C. C. MARR.

Poetical.

Inscription on the Monument of a Newfoundland Dog.

BY LORD BYRON.

When some proud son of man returns to earth,
Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth,
The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp of woe,
And storied urns record who rests below:
When all is done, upon the tomb is seen,
Not what he was, but what he should have been:
But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend,
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labors, fights, lives, breathes for him alone;
Unhonor'd falls, unnoticed all his worth,
Denied in Heaven the soul he held on earth;
While man, vain insect! hopes to be forgiven,
And claims himself a sole exclusive heaven.
Oh, man! thou feeble tenant of an hour,
Debased by slavery, or corrupted by power,
Who knows thee well must quit thee with disgust,
Degraded mass of animated dust!
Thy love is lust, thy friendship all a cheat,
Thy smiles hypocrisy, thy words deceit!
By nature vile, ennobled but by name,
Each kindred brute might bid thee blush for shame.
Yet who perchance behold this simple urn,
Pass on—it honors none you wish to mourn;
To mark a friend's remains these stones arise,
I never knew but one and here he lies.

Men Wanted.

The world wants men—large hearted, manly men;
Men who shall join its clarion and prolong
The psalm of labor and the psalm of love,
The times want scholars—scholars who shall shape
The doubtful destinies of dubious years,
And land the ark that bears our country's good
Safe on some peaceful Ararat at last.
The age wants heroes—heroes who shall dare
To struggle in the cold rocks of truth;
To clutch the monster error by the throat;
To bear opinion to a loftier seat;
To blot the era of oppression out
And lead a universal freedom in.

Miscellaneous.

The Rice Swamps.

HOW THE CROP IS GROWN AND HARVESTED.

A Southern correspondent of the Syracuse *Courier* writes of the rice lands: "There is a belt of land stretching from Virginia down the coast to the Gulf of Mexico, and most of the distance it lies low, very little above the level of the ocean, some of which is covered by water at every high tide. The greater portion of this land may properly be called swamp land—not altogether given up to the domain of the water, but always damp and too wet for any grain except rice. It is not every swamp or wet piece of land that is fit for the cultivation of rice. The alluvial swamps lying along the banks of the rivers having a deep soil, composed of decayed vegetables, best fitted for this purpose, but it must be so located that it can be overflowed at high tide, or it is useless for the purpose. The lands must also be protected from the salt water and from the rapid currents occasioned by freshets. South Carolina is the great rice State, more being cultivated than in all the States besides. The rivers flowing down from the table land of the interior reach this low land and flowing thence to the sea, spread out and have generally a deep broad channel. There is a volume of water sufficient, so that the tide will cause it to set back for many miles. Along many of these ravines the land is as level as the sea, and it can be flooded at pleasure. Gates are constructed through artificial embankments along the banks of the river, and when the tide is high the water is let in and the land flooded and the gates closed. When it becomes necessary to draw the water off, the gates are opened at low tide. Some of these fields are very large and interesting when being prepared for a crop, and are very beautiful when the rice comes up through the water, and throws its needle like spears. These fields must have a secure embankment along the river, and must be thoroughly drained by artificial channels, so as to take the water entirely away when necessary. In large fields some of the channels have capacity enough to float a flat-bottomed boat, which is used to convey the harvest to the place of storage.

The land is plowed in winter and in the first warm days in spring is flooded. The preparation of the ground commences in March. The ground is made as mellow as a garden. The seed is sown in trenches, about fifteen inches apart. It requires about three bushels of seed to an acre. The seed is lightly covered with soil, and the water let in and remains about a week, by which time the grain sprouts, when the water is drawn off, but when the grain is a few inches above the ground it is again flooded for four or five days and then drawn off, and the grain is then allowed to grow for four or five weeks, when it is cultivated and the ground thoroughly stirred, and then the water is let on, and it is flooded for a few days, and then gradually drawn down and again cultivated, and after the second cultivation the water is again let on to remain until the crop matures, which takes about two months, when the water is drawn off, and it is harvested, very much as we harvest buckwheat.

The crop in a favorable season is a profitable one. The grain is threshed and cleaned in a mill. It is frequently sent to market before the hulls are removed. There are extensive mills at Liverpool and New York for hulling the rice, and that enables the dealer to put it on the market fresh and white. There are mills at Savannah and Charleston, where the rice is hulled for the local market. The best hulling machines cost from $15,000 to $18,000, and have very intricate machinery. The rice before hulled, is called poddy. The machine takes off the hulls and sorts the grain. After the hulls are removed, it is moved out on inclined screens, which are fine at first, and all the small or broken rice passes through, and then a little coarser, and the rice called "middling rice" drops through, and last the "Prince rice." The latter quality is passed through another screen, which is called polishing, and in that process is swept clean and bright. Rice is cultivated in all warm countries of the world, and is used for food by more people than any other cereal, except wheat. It is cultivated very extensively in the East Indies, and along the coast, where the lands are marshy it is the only crop raised. It is a staple crop in Africa, South of Europe, North and South America. Ceylon produces a large quantity in excess of consumption. There are several varieties, some of which grow on dry land, but the Carolina, or water-rice, as it is called, is as fine as any in the world. It grows very rapidly, and is often six feet high. When it is sufficiently high to cover and hide the water, it presents a beautiful sight."

Modern Giants.

Now and then we meet with mammoth men and women who illustrate the affirmation that giants are not quite a matter of ancient history. The *Scientific American* not long since published the following interesting interview:

"On Friday, January 27, the floor of our office trembled under the tread of the largest client that ever pressed its boards. Seating himself at our desk, on a chair (as much out of proportion to his bulk as an ordinary baby's chair would be to a common-sized man,) this huge individual explained to us the nature of an invention for which he was desirous to secure a patent. Having transacted his business, and created a very unusual sensation among the numerous attaches of the office, he rose to depart. On his way out, our associate editor adroitly approached him, and succeeded in gaining from the following statement, the publication of which, in our sober columns, will, we are sure, minister to that love of the marvelous, a trace of which always remains, even in the most philosophic bosom.

"The name of the individual referred to is Colonel Ruth Goshen, and he resides at present in Algonquin, Ill. He is a native of Turkey in Asia, and was born among the hills of Palestine. He is the fifteenth, and last child (the baby) of a family of fifteen—ten sons and five daughters—sired by a patriarch now ninety years old, living in the valley of Damascus, and by occupation a coffee planter. This venerable sire weighs, at the present time, 520 pounds avoirdupois, and his wife, aged sixty-seven, weighs 560 pounds.

"The entire family are living, and not one of them weighs less than 500 pounds. The oldest son weighs 630 pounds, and the youngest, our huge client, outstripping them all, weighs 650 pounds. Not one of the family is less than 7 feet in height, and the Colonel is a stripling of only 7 feet 8 inches in his stockings. He is not an unduly fat man, is merely what would be called moderately portly, and is thirty-three years old.

"He was a colonel in the Austrian army in 1859, and a colonel commanding in the Mexican army at the battle of Puebla, May 5th, 1862, and in which the Mexicans were victorious His father at one time resided in Leeds, England, but returned to Turkey in 1845.

"The Colonel states that there has never been any sickness in the family to speak of, and that all are—so far as he knows—well and hearty. It was at Leipsic, Germany, that the Colonel met his fate in the person of a fair *madchen*, weighing 190 pounds, and 5 feet 9 inches in height; the union has been blessed with two sons, who give promise of rivalling their father in stature. The Colonel is a finely-proportioned man; walks with a firm and elastic step; looks straight as an arrow, and has coal black eyes, hair and mustache.

"SPOILING A CHILD."—That domestic atrocity known as "spoiling a child," is generally looked upon as a consequence of excessive maternal love; but if a mother hated her little one she could scarcely do anything worse. A spoiled child is one of the most unhappy of living creatures, and generally sickly, for, besides the physical evils which the indulgence of its undisciplined appetites engenders, its temper preys upon its health. To pamper the little folks in all their whims and caprices is a parental sin, and one which is always visited upon the unfortunate one who has been thus irrationally pitied. One of the immediate penalties of the offence is the dislike with which spoiled children are universally regarded. But there are worse consequences than this. The young tyrant is too often developed into the overbearing youth, into the unjust and hateful man. Gentleness, kindness and reasonable patience are absolutely essential to the proper management of children. When severity is necessary, it is usually because some error of the past has been unwisely overlooked, or perhaps winked at. In cases of this kind every blow that falls upon the juvenile offender ought, in strict propriety, to be inflicted on the individual who failed to apply the mild remedy of remonstrance and persuasion in due season. Above all things, treat the little ones justly, for their sense of injustice is keen and bitter.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—This is one of those things of accident, resting with nature. No man or woman can form their own persons, and none should be praised or blamed on this head. The disposition for looking well, is ruining half the young people in the world—causing them to study their glasses, and paint or patch, instead of pursuing that which is lasting and solid—the cultivation of the mind. It is always a mark of a weak mind, if not a bad heart, to hear a person praise or blame another on the ground alone that they are handsome or homely. Actions should be the test, and a liberal source of conduct pursued to all. It matters little whether a man is tall or short—whether the blood stains the cheek or runs in another channel. Fashion makes the difference as to beauty. The lily is as sweet if not so gay as the rose, and it bears no thorn about it. As to appearance, fashion should not be allowed to bear upon that which cannot be changed, except by deception, and what indeed, in reality, is not worth the trouble of being so, even if it could.

The Executive Ability of Brigham Young.

The Mormon who is faithful to his obligations delivers, each season, at the tithing house, one-tenth of the labor of his hands, the growth of his acres, the result of his ventures, generally small, or the increase of his flocks and herds. No system of taxation ever devised provides for exactions so enormous; and perhaps no set of tax payers on the earth submit so cheerfully and meet their demands with such scrupulous integrity and punctuality. For twenty years, one-tenth of the earnings of the community, now numbering more than one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and averaging from an early date in their organization here more than half the number, has been poured into the treasury of the church, of which Brigham Young is the spiritual President and sole temporal trustee in charge. None save his associates and himself can correctly estimate the amount received or disbursed. Perhaps both have been over estimated. It is currently reported, and generally believed, that Brigham Young has eight or ten millions of dollars deposited in the Bank of England. A hundredth part of that sum would probably be a more accurate estimate. The concentrated wealth, however, of the Church of Latter Day Saints will not, in my opinion, be found in unproductive accumulations anywhere; but ultimately, unless thwarted by special interposition, in institutions of industry and skill, in railroads and steam wagons, in woolen factories and cotton mills, grist mills and paper manufactories, newspapers and co-operative stores, cattle and horses and sheep, irrigating ditches, mortgages on farms, and advance funds to emigrants.

In these, and a hundred unnamed industries, extending all the way from Bear River to the Colorado, the accumulated capital of the church will be scattered, as it is already, to a great extent, in irrigating, fertilizing and even swelling streams. No public or private enterprise, not based upon sound financial principles, can engage the attention or receive the indorsement of the Mahomet of the west. No public or private enterprise of approved merit need go abroad for capital. The managers of the great overland railroad find in the head of the Mormon church a prompt and responsible contractor for millions of dollars' worth of railroad constructing. The Scandinavian or English emigrant, who desires to purchase a cow, or a plow, or a bushel or two of seed, on credit, can find the necessary accommodation at the same unfailing and ubiquitous fountain of advice and assistance. So absolute is the general confidence in this Mormon prophet, that he is able at any moment, without the investment of a farthing, to wield a labor force equal to that of ten millions of dollars. For he can place and keep in the field ten thousand men, who will toil for years at any avocation whatsoever upon his bare indorsement of ultimate profit. Unlike prominent leaders of political rings in the east, this man invests in power alone those gains which they squander in flashy libraries which they never read, and in pictures and jewels, and articles of virtu, of the value and quality of which they are alike ignorant. His daughters' dowries are not displayed in their wedding trains. His sons visit the Atlantic States without a lounge at Saratoga or Long Branch, and tarry for months in Europe without acquainting themselves with the mysteries of *rouge et-noir*, or *trente et quarante*. —*Overland Monthly*.

Anecdotes of Girard.

The benevolent Samuel Coates, one of the directors of the Pennsylvania Hospital, met Mr. Girard on the street, and told him that the Hospital wanted funds, and he was about to ask him for a donation.

"Well," said Mr. Girard, call at my counting house in the morning, and if you find me on a footing I will do something for the institution."

Mr. Coates called, as agreed, and was invited to take some breakfast (for Mr. Girard resided most of the time over his counting house), after which Mr. Coates observed:

"Now we will proceed to business."

"Well, what have you come for Samuel?"

"Anything thee pleases, Stephen," replied Mr. Coates.

Our hero signed and presented a check for $200, which Mr. Coates put in his pocket without examining:

"What!" said Girard, in his broken English, "you no look at the check I gave you?"

"No; beggars must not be choosers, Stephen."

"Hand me back the check I gave you," said Girard.

"No, no, Stephen; a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

"By George!" exclaimed Girard, "you have caught me on the right footing!"

"He then drew a check for $500, and presented it to Mr. Coates, saying, "will you now look at it?"

"Well, to please thee Stephen, I will," said Coates.

"Now give me back the first check," demanded Mr. Girard, and Mr. Coates immediately complied with the request.

It is customary to relate the above anecdote with the amounts in thousands, but a careful examination of Mr. Girard's books and papers warrants us in putting it as we have. Mr. Girard was so constantly giving that he rarely made donations in

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday October 20, 1871.

Official Returns.

We are disappointed in not being able to give the official returns of the State in this issue. It is possible that by next week some Harrisburg editor may wake up and give them to the public. Dr. STANTON'S majority is about 15,000. The Radicals will have one majority in the Senate and many more in the House.

The County Election.

The official returns of the election, for this county, as made up by the return judges, appear in another column and verify our statement of last week, made in advance of the official count, that the Democratic majority in this county on the State ticket was about 1800, and that all the candidates upon the Democratic county ticket were elected. The exact majority for MCCANDLESS for Auditor General is 1770, or but 24 below 1800, and this fine majority is obtained upon a vote which was necessarily light in the county. In 1868 the total vote polled for Presidential Electors in Columbia county was, 6165, upon which the majority for SEYMOUR Electors was 1809. Now, the total vote polled is but 4788, upon which the majority for MCCANDLESS should be only 1451 if it bore the same relation to the whole vote that the majority of 1868 bore to the whole vote of that year. In other words, our present majority runs 325 above the number required by the standard of 1868. Of course it is not possible to secure a full vote of the people in years when neither a President or Governor are chosen, but in the present instance our increase of party strength is so great that even a light vote but slightly affects the magnitude of our majority. It is evident that upon a full vote, this year, our majority would have exceeded 2,000.

As to the other majorities for nominees upon the Democratic ticket, they vary greatly in amount. Commencing with a majority of 469 for Mr. LAMON for County Treasurer, we rise to one of 951 for Mr. BRYSON for District Attorney, and then successively to one of 1388 for Mr. SHAFFER for County Commissioner, to one of 1495 for Judge DERR for re-election, and lastly, to one of 1865 for Capt. BROCKWAY for Representative. But while these majorities vary very greatly in magnitude they yet show distinctly the fact that a clear majority of the voters of the county have decided that volunteering shall stop in our local elections, or at all events shall not be successful if tried. The value of this decision for the future is vastly above any personal interest involved in this election. For instance, in the great elections of 1872 for President and Vice-President, for Governor of the State and for Members of Congress, our party must not be divided and troubled by local contests but must be thoroughly united and concentrate all its efforts upon the work before it. But this most vital object can only be secured by a distinct understanding by friend and foe that nominations are to be respected, and that opposition to them shall be discouraged and defeated.

It is satisfactory to observe upon the face of the returns that the State ticket was fully and faithfully supported in every district, as was also the Democratic nominee for Representative, and that the opposition in our ranks to the nominees for Associate Judge and County Commmissioner was comparatively slight. But we cannot understand why any intelligent, sincere Democrat could give his support to an open and active Republican for the office of District Attorney. There was no question as to Mr. BRYSON'S nomination, and he was quite as competent as his Republican opponent for the duties of the office. He has a respectable majority; it will do as it stands, but it should have been more.

It was expected, (and the result shows the fact) that Mr. LAMON would be cut more than any of the other candidates, and his majority made the lowest upon the list; and in fact if he had not received some independent support from Republicans who knew and esteemed him in Bloomsburg, Scott, Berwick, &c., his majority would have been still further reduced and placed at a low figure. In his case the regularity or fairness of his nomination was assailed and we are bound to believe that a large number of Democrats voted against him for that reason, resting under the impression that some wrong had been done to his competitor in the County Convention. It was unfortunate that the case admitted of controversy and was liable to be misunderstood. But in fact the nomination was entirely regular; was made exactly according to the rules, and the votes of the Locust delegates, (which were complained of,) received a strong endorsement from the people of that township at the recent election. To us, the question whether one man or another shall be chosen to a county office is not one of deep interest. We believe it to be the duty of a party newspaper to give all candidates impartial treatment before nominations are made, but after they are made to support the ticket against assaults from any quarter, and this duty which we have performed for the regular nominees in the late canvass we would have performed for their rivals if the latter had been placed in nomination. And this duty we shall at all times perform.

It will be seen from the returns that the vote in this county was almost unanimous in favor of a Constitutional Convention. The State ticket mostly used by volunteer candidates or their supporters it seems had not a Convention vote upon it, so that the vote on the Convention question is not full. This arose from inadvertance—was an oversight—and does not indicate hostility to reform. The Convention is carried by a very heavy majority in the State.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* sums up the cause of the defeat of the Democratic party in that county and the consequent loss of the State Senate. 1st, the "new departure"—2d, voters were bought up openly at from five dollars per head upwards, like hogs in the market—3d, the Crawford county system of nominating, which engendered so much illfeeling that it was impossible to unite the party on its nominees. The lesson is a dear one, but is hoped may not be lost.

THE President "goes for" the Ku-Klux with a vengeance. Wonder if he ever heard of the poodle who was barking at the moon?

The Result in the State.

We hope no Democrat will be discouraged by the disaster that has just occurred to the party in this State. It can be remedied. The immediate cause of our defeat is that the full vote was not out, and the Radicals turned out better than the Democrats did. The cause for this is not to be found in one fact but in several.

The slinking "new departure" and the suggestion of CHASE by prominent newspapers and politicians as the *Democratic* candidate for President, had a most material demoralizing influence upon the party, and so completely disgusted thousands of Democrats that they could not be induced to attend the polls. They would not vote against their party but could not be induced to do that which might be construed to favor such miserable schemes, and therefore staid at home. Even many of those who went to the election did not work with their accustomed energy and cared little for success.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WALLACE does not possess the peculiar ability necessary to the proper conduct of a close campaign, nor does he generally possess that confidence of the party or of the people that is necessary to success. He is esteemed a "smart" politician, a whittler from point to point for the sake of success, a cunning worker looking to art for success rather than the establishment of correct principles or appeals to the sober reason and judgment of the people. We do not propose to discuss his merits, but only to give the true reasons for our defeat. What we here state regarding him is one great cause (of itself sufficient cause) of our defeat. He has been often tried in the same position and the trial has resulted in uniform defeat, excepting accidental success in 1867. It is acknowledged that the chairman of 1869-70 contributed little to success, yet the party did much better in those years, practically without leadership, than it did with Mr. WALLACE'S lead. He raises the most powerful antagonisms without providing for defence against or successful attack upon them. In the recent campaign the Democratic press of the State begged for the information and proof, which could have been obtained with proper effort, that would establish the recklessness, extravagance and corruption of the administration at Washington, yet their demand was treated with contempt. Instead, a serious effort was made to get on to the Radical platform, and practically to convince the public that the whole political effort was only to obtain the offices!

The conduct of certain Democratic scoundrels in New York city, who in office robbed the people, was of course held up by the Radicals as an off set to the plundering of their own officials, and to a large extent was received by the people as such. Sober reflection will dispel this illusion, for there is this marked difference between the parties, to wit: the Democrats will discard and punish their official scoundrels who rob the people, while the Republican party will sustain theirs and will again put them up to be sustained at the elections!

Through the means of the offices they hold and the robberies they commit upon the public the Republicans are enabled to raise an immense fund for election purposes. During the late campaign, much of this was expended in inducing Democrats in nearly all our strong counties to become volunteer candidates, and thus divide and weaken us. This game has worked largely to the advantage of the Republicans, and there are few Democratic counties that escaped its consequences. Here in Columbia, we have an exception, but it was the firmness, intelligence and patriotism of our party here that made it an exception. This game cannot be played again, for people's eyes will be opened to it.

In Philadelphia, from six to ten thousand votes and possibly a greater number are counted against us that were never polled by legitimate voters. There the people are not allowed to elect their election officers, but all are appointed by the board of Alderman of the city, a majority of whom are Radicals. Although they are required to appoint one Democrat in three of the officers, they select such as are incompetent, or would not be acknowledge by the regular Democrats as belonging to them or are petty villains that can be bribed to do any thing. With officers selected in this manner, of course the vote can be made to appear whatever the Radical magnates will it to be. Even fairly disposed Republicans acknowledged the wrongfulness of this plan, and promise to assist in amending it during the ensuing Legislature.

We have thus pointed out what we conceive to be the main reasons for our defeat. Other causes of less consequence aided too. The "new departure" folly causes us the loss of the Senate, having almost solely produced our defeat in the Cumberland and Franklin district. We gained largely there last year because of the negroes voting. This would of course recoil when we relinguished opposition to it. The loss of that Senator will enable the Radicals of the Legislature to make such Congressional apportionment as they please. They will please to rob us of at least half the representation in Congress to which we are entitled.

The best and most worthy, and in the end most successful soldiers, are those who are never discouraged by defeat. The majority in the State is but a small per centage against us. Give us new men at the helm—give us able leaders who will look to the interests of the country alone—men who have no selfish purposes to subserve, and who will thoroughly investigate and expose the actions of the Federal officials, and prove to the people the wrongs that are being perpetrated upon them by the laws adopted by the Radicals, as well as by the separate action of the Radical officials, and fully expose the injury being done to the country through them and the dangers to which their actions expose the best interests and the liberties and rights of the people. We want men who will look into every act of the Radical party and lay bare the consequences of each separate measure, and also the corruptions by means of which they are passed and maintained, and who will let no item of Radical official rascality escape being exposed in such manner as to compel conviction.

But let no Democrat be at present discouraged! The next State convention it may be hoped will place abler and more energetic men at the helm and give us a platform that no Democrat need be ashamed of. With that starting point and candidates who command the public respect and confidence, the Democracy can and will carry the State, and one complete Democratic victory in Pennsylvania will put an end to the present Radical party forever.

Election Notes.

The Democratic majority in Columbia county, this year, is certainly a patriotic number—1776.

The "New Departure" does not seem to "pay expenses" in this State or elsewhere. When will the mere tricksters of politics learn that their vocation is *not* to run the Democratic party? In this county, where the 'new departure' was openly denounced by us, our majority on the State ticket is excellent.

In the judicial district composed of Union, Snyder and Mifflin counties, JOSEPH C. BUCHER, Esq., Democrat, is elected President Judge by a majority of 9 votes, over Judge WOODS, who ran for reelection as the Republican candidate. The Republican majority in the district, at the last election for Governor, was 925. It is to be noted that in Mifflin, where WOODS resides, BUCHER runs ahead of the rest of the Democratic ticket, as he also does in Union, where he resides himself.

In Luzerne, the limited vote is established, by rule, for the making of Democratic nominations. Each election district has two or three delegates, according to its Democratic vote, but each voter votes for but one delegate, so that delegates are commonly divided between candidates in cases of contest. This plan of proportional representation gives an improved convention, and the party nominations are, upon the whole, more satisfactory than they were formerly. Hence, in the present year of general infidelity to party nominations, the Democracy of that county have tolerably well maintained themselves and won a substantial triumph.

In Northumberland county the whole Democratic county ticket is beaten by Republican and volunteer candidates. This is the consequence there of the Crawford county system of nomination, which has disorganized our party and quite disgusted all decent men. The utter collapse of this vicious plan of nomination will give room for a better one, under which the Democracy of Northumberland will recover their proper standing and supremacy in the county.

In Montour county the Democratic county ticket is elected with the exception of the candidate for county commissioner, who is beaten by four votes. The majority upon the State ticket is 340. In the representative district, composed of Montour and Northumberland counties, CHALFANT and GALLAGHER, the Democratic candidates, were both beaten, the former by 193, and the latter by 941. In the same counties, composing a judicial district, ROCKEFELLER, Republican, for President Judge, has a majority of 1,326 over E. G. SCOTT, the Democratic nominee.

Sullivan county gives 300 Democratic majority upon the State ticket and for Representatives, but a part of the Democratic county ticket is defeated. Dr. JOHN M. HAYCOCK is chosen County Treasurer by a majority of 173! Alas! poor Sullivan!

Lycoming goes Democratic by 420 upon the State ticket, but we lose one candidate for Associate Judge, and the candidates for Sheriff and Prothonotary. In this immediate section of the State, Columbia is the only county that elects every candidate upon its local Democratic ticket and maintains, also, its full majority upon the Democratic State ticket! It remains, as of yore, the steadfast, ever bright-shining "Star of the North!"

The sympathy excited in behalf of Mr. EVERITT because he had been thrust into prison by the Radicals during the war, helped him to many Democratic votes. We have no right to object to the taste of the Radicals in supporting a candidate who made that his platform. In fact, we are rather disposed to congratulate the Radicals upon this evidence of repentence and reform. May we not expect them, at some near future period, to support the whole Democratic ticket upon the ground of Radical wrong-doing during and since the war? If they deem it their duty now to support men they imprisoned then, they ought on the same principle to support the party now they persecuted then.

Election Riot and Murder in Philadelphia.

A riot occurred in Philadelphia on election day which resulted in the death of two or three persons and the wounding of many more. One of the killed was Prof. CATTO, an educated and leading negro. He does not even seem to have done any thing to provoke an assault, much less to justify assassination. Large rewards are offered for the apprehension of his murderer, and it is scarcely possible that he can escape. While we are firmly opposed to conferring suffrage upon negroes, we maintain that they are as much entitled to protection in their natural and conferred rights as other people. In the exercise of any of these they must have the same protection as white people, and any wrong perpetrated upon them should be as promptly redressed. We hope the murderer in this case may be promptly arrested, convicted and executed. The question of the propriety of negro suffrage has nothing to do with the due execution of the law against the murderer.

CATTO'S death is particularly to be regretted because he was much better educated than nearly all others of his race and was devoting his advantages and ability to raising his brethren, if possible, from their present low estate. He exercised much influence over them, and we are bound to say that influence was for good.

It is not the negro who is to blame for intruding him upon us as a voter. That blame attaches solely to white men—the negro never asked it—and the public well know to what white mne. It is they who must justly bear all the sins that follow in the wake of negro suffrage. The negro can not even be justly censured for exercising a right voluntarily conferred upon him by a race who claim to be his superiors, and while there is a law enacted by white men which declares he may vote he is entitled to full and complete protection in the exercise of that right. In any case his life must be protected upon an exact equality with that of the white man.

Dr. Stanton--Once More.

After the election the editor of the Wyoming *Journal* sends us his paper of September 13, containing what purports to be biographical sketches of STANTON and BEATH. Substantially the editor's narrative sustains everything we have ever said as regards the military position and history of the gentlemen named. STANTON was appointed Surgeon in the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry (Reserves) in August, 1861, by Gov. CURTIN. This appointment did not give him position in the U. S. army, but in November, 1862, he was appointed by President LINCOLN (nominally, but by the Secretary of War in fact) to the U. S. Volunteers, as *Surgeon*, and was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained two years, according to the *Journal*, which brings his history up to November, 1863. Then he was changed to Cincinnati. Six months thereafter (summer of 1864) he was sent to *Detroit*, on Lake Michigan, where he remained till the war was over! Not one word is said as to his having been in or near any battle, or as to performing hospital or other duties *in the field!* Yet his uncle repeatedly promoted him and he *left* the army a Colonel! *He never served in it as such*, and never held military command! All medical officers hold military rank, to fix their pay, but do not command troops or exercise the authority of officers of the line.

It may be here remarked that the Philadelphia *Press* had more respect for accuracy than to palm the Radical candidate for Auditor General off as Colonel, and invariably spoke of him as *Doctor* STANTON.

We have only to sum up to wit: STANTON never served on the field, never saw or heard a battle, spent all the time of the war in northern States, and was indebted to his uncle for all his promotions. The *Wyoming Journal's* own history proves these facts, and its ungentlemanly epithets only recoil upon its editor. Such weapons very certainly do not affect us—if the editor of the *Journal* chooses to place himself where the use of them ranks him it is no business of ours.

Another word. We always carefully look over our exchanges and read their editorials. We did not note the *Journal's* history of STANTON, no doubt for the reason that it contained no information regarding him that we had not given to the public. Its absurd and puerile attempt to give STANTON'S military position a meritorious aspect was of course not worthy of observation.

Luzerne County--Bribery at Elections.

In Luzerne county the whole Democratic ticket is elected, except KISNER, for Representative. PARRISH, Radical, had over 1200 majority in the county for Senator, but, thanks to the sterling honesty of the Democrats of Monroe and Pike, he is defeated in the District by about 1,000 majority. Not only thanks to them for the political advantage maintained by them, but ten thousand times greater thanks for stopping the tide of corruption! Luzerne yielded to PARRISH'S money, but Monroe and Pike were invulnerable.

There ought to be a law to prevent any man from holding an office obtained by the use of money; and bribery at elections, or furnishing money that is used in that way, ought to be made a penitentiary offence. Stronger guards must be thrown around the ballot-box or instead of obtaining an expression of the will of the people by means of the ballot it will become the direct means of preventing the expression of that will and of corrupting the public. Take this Luzerne result as an example: the vote for Senator simply indicates that one candidate had sufficient pecuniary ability and disposition depraved enough to buy so many votes that rightfully belonged to his opponent, and that there were so many voters base enough to sell themselves! The *will of the people* is by no means expressed in the Senatorial vote in Luzerne, and but for the integrity of the people of Monroe and Pike would have been entirely set at naught.

Preparing for Re-election.

President GRANT has declared martial law in several counties of South Carolina, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus therein, because the citizens (it is alleged) refused to give up their private arms, which they deemed necessary to the protection of their families. The latter deny that there have been any unusual outrages in the counties concerned, or such as the courts could not correct. The declaration of martial law is made upon demand of U. S. Senator SCOTT, of this State, and not at the request of the people most deeply interested, and is clearly a political dodge. Whenever GRANT makes up his mind that he cannot otherwise be re-elected he will declare martial law throughout the South and in necessary northern localities too.

Suppose the people of Columbia county were required to deliver up their arms within five days, how many would do it?

The Chicago Fire.

Nearly one-half of the immense city was destroyed—perhaps more than one-half its value. Hanging a few specimens put a stop to incendiarics, but the thieves were not so easily quelled; 25 to 50 of the latter were shot, many more were arrested, but still they continued their depredations.

Immediate efforts will be made to rebuild the city on a grander scale than ever. The great generous heart of our people opens to the relief of the sufferers, and even from Europe the contributions are heavy. In fact with the insurances, the entire loss of Chicago will no doubt be made up, if the contributions can be fairly distributed—more than made up.

But who sympathises with the greater sufferers, the country people of the great fire district of the West? Chicago attracts all the attention, while the scattered and isolated sufferers of the plains and small towns are left wholly without aid! This should not be.

IMMENSE defalcations in the Freedman's Bureau at Washington are just discovered, but it will take some days to ascertain the full amount. As a majority of the people seem to be delighted with the robbery of the Federal revenues, we expect to see much rejoicing over the event! The plunderers have a fair chance now—the more they steal the larger will be the Radical majorities at elections! If GRANT is re-elected it will be for the simple reason that he and his chief officers neglect the public business.

COLUMBIA COUNTY ELECTION--OFFICIAL.

DISTRICTS.	Auditor Gene'l			Surveyor Gen			Ass. Judge		Assembly		Dist. Att'y		Treasurer		Commiss'r		Cor	And	Sur	Conven'n.	
	McCandless,	*Stanton,*	Spangler, T.	Cooper,	*Beath,*	Wheeler T.	Derr,	Lake, †	Brockway,	*Robbins,*	Bryson,	*Jones,*	Lamon,	Everitt, †	Shafer,	Shive, †	Murphy,	Conner,	Dewitt,	For a Convention	Against a Convention.
Beaver	137	9	.....	137	9	.....	137	4	136	8	138	7	36	111	137	4	135	137	37	35	.....
Benton	164	53	.....	164	53	.....	164	39	159	51	145	63	32	114	156	48	161	162	81	126	.....
Berwick	70	124	9	70	124	9	68	131	75	123	87	144	94	101	83	114	73	74	67	188	.....
Bloomsburg, East..	188	108	.....	188	108	.....	179	79	202	85	165	130	191	95	145	145	184	184	153	258	10
" " West..	93	130	2	93	130	2	102	98	111	110	83	138	116	96	86	125	92	94	86	197	10
Briarcreek	132	37	.....	132	37	.....	130	42	129	37	128	39	124	42	149	17	129	130	115	152	.....
Catawissa	128	129	40	126	130	41	118	142	140	157	89	202	40	242	130	151	134	136	49	187	.....
Centralia	165	1 07	.....	164	107	.....	168	97	166	107	146	132	169	89	167	105	161	162	166	271	.....
Centre	140	61	.....	140	61	.....	79	120	141	59	86	115	109	84	151	54	131	144	133	176	.....
Conyngham, N.....	79	3	.....	79	3	.....	81	1	78	3	75	6	79	3	79	3	66	78	78	82	.....
" S.....	56	10	.....	56	10	.....	59	7	57	9	58	8	57	9	57	9	45	57	57	.....	.....
Fishingercreek	221	47	.....	221	46	.....	218	38	207	46	216	49	162	96	216	48	221	224	193	194	.....
Franklin	44	44	.....	44	44	.....	34	53	41	44	40	44	40	43	42	41	42	43	40	86	1
Greenwood	162	131	3	163	132	1	178	108	164	131	121	168	123	155	137	155	161	164	142	256	1
Hemlock	140	47	.....	140	45	.....	91	86	147	38	116	67	58	128	78	105	143	143	75	126	.....
Jackson	111	10	.....	110	10	.....	93	25	108	10	103	16	67	51	85	34	111	111	74	90	.....
Locust	211	92	.....	211	92	.....	206	38	216	85	176	112	188	112	190	108	185	214	210	294	.....
Madison	160	38	.....	160	38	.....	159	30	162	38	155	45	117	83	155	42	162	162	124	154	.....
Main	89	6	4	89	6	1	66	30	93	6	68	8	53	44	58	35	65	89	52	55	.....
Mifflin	171	34	2	171	35	1	171	17	172	33	170	36	159	47	160	38	171	171	171	189	2
Montour	69	29	4	69	30	3	68	17	72	30	62	36	60	37	68	19	71	71	55	75	.....
Mt. Pleasant	76	43	.....	77	43	.....	81	20	77	43	76	43	60	39	66	36	76	76	60	103	.....
Orange	111	48	.....	111	48	.....	98	52	113	47	91	67	63	96	101	49	105	113	97	139	.....
Pine	69	17	.....	69	17	.....	65	20	68	17	65	17	39	26	64	22	67	68	60	49	13
Roaringcreek	46	32	.....	46	32	.....	49	20	46	32	45	32	44	35	45	29	45	46	43	67	1
Scott	120	105	5	120	103	5	71	156	123	104	84	145	148	57	109	107	116	127	101	197	.....
Sugarloaf	129	14	.....	129	14	.....	132	4	129	14	129	14	75	58	123	6	129	129	75	89	.....
TOTAL	3282	1506	69	3280	1507	66	3059	1564	3362	1467	2860	1909	2565	2096	3037	1649	3182	3309	2588	3835	38
MAJORITIES	1776	.....	.....	1773	.....	.....	1495	.....	1865	.....	951	.....	469	.....	1388	.....	.....	.....	3797	.....	.....

Names of Democratic candidates in Roman, Republicans in *Italic*, and Volunteers marked with a †.

European News.

Trouble is threatened all over Europe, At the election in France for members of some sort of constituent Congress, no party obtained a decided majority over all, but the different branches of the so called Republicans will have a large majority if combined. The imperialists and monarchists showed unexpected strength. Their weakness is evidently their antagonism to each other. We see nothing as yet to change our oft expressed conviction that Bonapartism will ultimately prevail.

Spain is threatening revolution, but the republicans now profess to have only peaceable desires. No party there is willing to award independence to Cuba.

Even in England there is strong republican agitation. The Queen is still ill and it is generally credited that her mind is seriously affected. The heir apparent, Prince of Wales, is unpopular. In case of the Queen's death, or utter incapacity, trouble is apprehended.

Attempts have been made, but frustrated, to burn Rome.

Prussia and Austria have kissed and made friends, and the former is now unquestionably the arbiter of Europe.

Russia is endeavoring to conciliate Turkey, for what purposes remains to be seen.

Courage, Democrats!

Let those who feel despondent about the result of the recent election bear in mind that from 1863 to 1869 the Democracy were uniformly beaten from 15,000 to 30,000 majority against them. In 1869 this large majority was reduced to little over 4,000. Then 20,000 negro votes were added to the Republican strength and yet we are now beaten only 15,000. Gen. HANCOCK can carry the State next year!

THE "new departure" was to carry Philadelphia for the Democracy. That was the great argument in its favor when everything else failed to justify it. A Radical majority of over 11,000 in the city shows that it was about as potential there as it was nearly everywhere else, except where it was repudiated.

THE Philadelphia delegation forced the "new departure" on our State convention, alleging that it would largely increase our vote there. Over 11,000 Radical majority in the city shows that it *increased* our vote there as it did everywhere else—as the b'hoys say, *in a horn!*

THE great Floridian land-sink is pronounced a hoax. There is, however, no disputing the great Congressional landsink here in Washington, through which more than 2,000,000,000 acres of the people's lands have gently and noiselessly slipped out of sight.

Stop Thief.

This is the cry of the people to the Radical party. Will the robber be stopped at the ballot-box?

A plundered public demands the arrest of the criminal. Too long has he escaped the punishment due his nefarious deeds; too long has he exemplified the plating of sin with gold, against which "the lance of justice hurtless breaks."

But his Nemesis is aroused. His crimes have become too flagrant to be further endured. What a harvest this rascal has reaped! Creeping into our confidence as a sneak thief, he has become now the full-fledged bold highwayman. Where does he not steal? What limit is there to his plunderings? He robs the national treasury.

His hands revel at will among the coffers of the State.

His thieving is manifested in cities and counties and boroughs.

He steals wherever there is anything to steal.

Is it not time that he was arrested?

That he has not before been throttled is due to—what?

To the indifference of his victims—the result of the demoralizing influence of Radicalism. How effectually, too, has he diverted our attention by "patriotic" strategy while he played upon our pockets!

And this is an influential thief. Even the Courts he corrupts, and partisan Judges tremble and obey the wishes of this pirate. Magistrates of commonwealths are ready to save from prison taints the immaculate garments of the Thief.

But the malefactor, whose case has been so long postponed, comes now to the Bar of Public Opinion.

Let him have justice!

Let the witnesses throng to the ballot-box and hand in their testimony. The proof of the criminal's guilt is abundant. The plundered tax-payers can furnish it.

Convicted already, the forms of trial only remain, and an injured and outraged public demands that these be observed, that the verdict be fairly taken, and that the judgment thereon be honestly recorded.

The word, then, is "stop thief!"

Shall he not fall in his tracks beneath a shower of ballots, never to plunder more?

A Review.

To the Editor of the Columbian:

Sir: It seems to me that right on the heels of a somewhat disastrous campaign, a statement of some of the causes of that result may be advantageous. The aggregate is made up of individual atoms, and in elections the footings in the State are made up of the separate contributions of the counties, they of those of townships, and they of individual votes. So that after all, the unit plays the grand part in the column of thousands. Just at this writing a democratic Judge is claimed to be elected in a neighboring district by a majority of *one vote.*

Upon the result in the State we may make this remark and then pass on to the legitimate purpose of this paper: That the State ticket was in every way unexceptionable; and its defeat is not perhaps attributable to the fact that a clean majority in the State is against it; but to the fact of a light vote, and mainly to some reasons to be given in the paragraphs following. To them I request attention, for in them the cause of all our trouble lies.

The disturbance in the political elements produced by the split at Charleston in 1860, made possible what had never before been possible in our history. It made prominent small men—it caused a civil war—it produced enormous expenditures of money—and it originated and fostered public and private corruption. Hence all our woes. The love of money is the root of all evil. The scramble for office and the illegitimate gains of office has driven from politics, in a great degree, those pure, honest and able men who adorned the public service in the early days of the Republic.

From the President of the United States down, the taking of bribes, the giving of gifts and the peculations of official place, are the rule. The people cannot be honest who elect dishonest rulers. In many cases these men force themselves upon their respective parties, and the members submit to be ridden by this old man of the sea.

In many cases these corrupt scoundrels are candidates, either regular or volunteer, at the bidding or hiring of the radical corruption fund. They are mere tools in the hands of opposition party leaders.

In the late election in Columbia county the success of the ticket was undoubtedly due to its excellent character. Every man on it was honest, faithful and competent. Personal qualifications won the race. It is a lesson by which we might profit otherwhere. In one neighboring district we lost the Judge upon the charge of *incompetency.* I believe it to have been false in that instance; but it was consummate folly for the party to put itself in a position to have that said of its candidate.—Good, admittedly good lawyers are not so scarce, as to excuse such nominations.

So, members of the legislature are lost, because they were not the best men who could be had. Conventions have a right to choose from the whole body of the county, for any office; and if proper men do not announce themselves, any citizen has a right to suggest a name for the consideration of the public. No man has a *right* to a nomination by reason of partizan work, but the party has a right to call upon any of its members to bear the flag in the coming fray. Therefore bad nominations, weak nominations, incompetent nominations are not excusable.

In the good old days it was said that the office of President was neither to be sought nor declined. The change in tone and practice is well illustrated by Gen. Butler, who said the office of Governor was to be sought and secured by all legitimate means. That could not have been said by a public man fifty years ago.

The cause of our defeat in the State, is the nomination in districts, of incompetent, or corrupt or suspicious men. Our people will not support them, and they are too much like republicans to win support from their ranks. If all our nominations had been as good as they should have been, the aggregate would have given us victory, by securing all our own strength, and winning the honest men, if there are any, from our opponents. GERMANICUS.

RADICAL negroes beat their own race from the polls, at the late election in Philadelphia, who desired to vote the Democratic ticket, and that was the cause of the disturbance. The blood shed is upon their heads. The murder of Catto can be traced directly to the interference of Radical negroes with Democratic negroes. It is just so in Washington at every election.—*Washington Patriot.*

IN Centre county, where the Bellefonte *Watchman*, the organ of the Democracy, so fiercely denounced the "new departure," there is a Democratic gain of 143 over the majority of 1869. P. GRAY MEEK, the fighting editor of the organ, goes back to the Legislature for the fourth term by a creditable majority.

The Great Prairie Fires.

There is yet no diminution of the great fires upon the Western prairies, settled and unsettled. They extend over portions of four States—Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. The destruction of property and loss of life is fearful, and thousands of people are left homeless and stripped of every dollar of personal property. In another column we give an interesting letter from the scene of conflagration, written by a former citizen of this county. We also append the following paragraph from a proclamation of the Governor of Michigan, to-wit:

Several counties are almost entirely ruined. Cities, towns and villages are reduced to ashes; the mills which gave employment and support to hundreds of families, whose townships of valuable timber, dwellings, barns, and crops, are totally destroyed. The loss to both life and property is appalling. Thousands of people are left homeless and destitute of the absolute necessities of life. The appreaching inclement season makes it forcibly terrible for the afflicted people, and calls earnestly for every citizen of the State, who escaped the sad disaster, to contribute liberally to the relief of their afflicted fellow-citizens.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	80
Oats, "	60
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	25
Eggs	20
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard, per pound	10
Hay per ton	16 00

TRUST WHAT TIME HAS SANCTIONED.—The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may in some cases, be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world, innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets, and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it takes precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF REBECCA VANDERSLICE, DEC'D.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of Administrator of Rebecca Vanderslice, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, November 28th, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. All persons having claims on said estate, are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.
C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
oct20'71—6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JAMES MEALS, DEC'D.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of accountant of James Meals, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons having claims against the estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.
C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
oct12'71-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN TRAUB, DEC'D.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of accountant of John Traub, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at the office of W. H. Abbott, Esq., in Catawissa, on Monday, November 27th, 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m. All persons having claims on said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.
C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
oct12'71-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE RUPP, DEC'D.
In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia. The Auditor appointed by the Court, to distribute funds in the hands of accountant of George Rupp, deceased, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment at the office of W. H. Abbott, Esq., in Catawissa on Monday, November 27th, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons having claims against the said estate will be required to present them at that time.
C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
oct12'71—6w.

INCORPORATION.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of September, 1871, sundry inhabitants of Columbia county presented a petition to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of Incorporation, under the name, style and title of "Concordia Lodge No. 60, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania," with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
W. H. ENT, Prothonotary.
oct20'71-4w

NO WORN-OUT
WHEELER & WILSON MACH

THE COLUMBIAN

Bloomsburg, Friday, Oct. 20, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. ☜ VI.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	12:14 A. M.	3:57 P. M.
Accommodation	8:05 A. M.	4:25 P. M.
Express	6:12 P. M.	10:21 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

M. F. CONNER is authorized to transact any business connected with the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

WALKER, the Democratic candidate, is elected additional law Judge in Schuylkill county, and not SOUTHER, as stated last week.

Agricultural Fair.

The Columbia county Agricultural and Horticultural Fair came off according to advertisement, except that the heavy rains of the first two days somewhat interfered. We had expected to give a list of premiums this week, but owing to some difficulty about a portion of the prizes, it is not yet completed.

Upon the whole the exhibition was a good one. The display of horses and cattle was not good, nor will it ever be where racing is allowed. There was a creditable display of musical instruments, sewing machines, farming implements, fruit, vegetables, &c. The attendance was very large and the general order good.

The gambling and selling of liquor (benzine) on the ground, was reprehensible and ought not to be tolerated in any community that claims to be respectable.

The ladies of the Bloomsburg Presbyterian church furnished meals, coffee, pies, and other similar refreshments on the ground. Their preparations were very perfect, their meals excellent and abundant, and they were well patronized. We have not learned the amount of their profits, but they are no doubt considerable, though the rainy days interfered with them.

The trotting races were such as are usually seen at Fairs. The best trotting was done on Friday. A team of rather small horses from Hazleton were much the best on the ground—young, handsome, well trained, steady and pretty steppers. We have not learned their time. The fancy trotting was done by three nags—a dun, a brown (from New Jersey,) and a sorrel, the former from Luzerne and the latter from Williamsport. The dun was the best horse and best trotter, but the three were very equally matched as to speed—the best jockeying winning. Sorrel Dan, an old horse of uncertain age, (passing for 18,) was pronounced the winner. We are not schooled in the mysteries of deciding trotting races and do not know upon what principle the judges decided, for in the only heats we had the patience to look at the hindmost horse was declared to be the winner!

Upon the whole the Fair was a decided success. Several persons who attended the State Fair at Scranton stated to us that the attendance here on Friday was equal to that at the former.

The *Wyoming Journal* has quite sensibly changed its form from an eight page to a four page paper. The change improves its appearance and renders it doubly convenient to the reader. Usually the eight page form is used merely to hide the want of reading matter, and to cover up stale advertisements where they will not attract attention.

OUR correspondents are worthy of attention. Of course we do not endorse every sentence they utter, but they say much that is valuable and interesting. Correspondents, with us, are privileged to express whatever sentiments they please, in proper terms, and it is a matter of no account whether they agree with us in opinion or not.

We have several lengthy articles on hand from correspondents which bear postponing but will appear hereafter.

JAY COOKE & Co. favor this Democratic COLUMBIAN with an advertisement, which it may be well for those who have money to lend to read. We have repeatedly pointed out to our readers the immense appropriations of public lands to this particular corporation, amongst others, and these lands alone ought to make their bonds a perfectly safe investment. It is a principle with the Radicals not to tax bondholders, and of course these bonds are free from all manner of taxation. A man may own millions of them (if he can get them) and yet not pay one dollar of State, county, poor, road, school, township or borough tax.

FIRE.—We learn that the Unangst Hotel, in Fishing Creek valley, about 4 miles above Orangeville, was entirely consumed by fire, with all its contents, on Tuesday night last. Mr. UNANGST and family were absent at the time and there was no one in the house. There was some insurance, we understand, but have not learned how much.

There is little doubt but that the house was first robbed and then set on fire. A coal oil can, which had been kept in the bar and when last used had about one gallon of oil in it, was found empty near the house after the fire. A trunk belonging to Mr. UNANGST was found broken open in the rear of a shed, in a cornfield, where it had no doubt been carried by the thief and incendiary. The Forks Post office was kept in the house, but it is not supposed there was much mail matter burnt.

Return of Election in Bloomsburg for Town Officers, Oct. 10, 1871.

CONSTABLES:

M. C. Woodward,	East Bloomsburg,	358	
	West "	210	— 567
E. B. Beidleman,	East Bloomsburg,	104	
	West "	147	— 251
B. T. Laycock,	East Bloomsburg,	96	
	West "	43	— 139

ASSESSORS:

Louis Bernhard,	East Bloomsburg,	339	
	West "	176	— 514
Thomas J. Morris,	East Bloomsburg,	102	
	West "	207	— 309

SCHOOL DIRECTORS:

B. Frank Zarr,	East Bloomsburg,	750	
	West "	202	— 552
James K. Eyer,	East Bloomsburg,	188	
	West "	198	— 386

Mr. Laycock was an Independent candidate for Constable, but failed of an election. All the other candidates in the above list were of course elected under the certain operation of the Free Vote. Republicans in *italic.*

Fires in the West.

The terrible fires in the west were still progressing at latest advices. For hundreds of miles the prairies are covered with flames, destroying everything in their way—buildings, goods, fences, cattle, implements and everything that the settlers possess, and *many lives too!* Of course nothing but heavy rains can stop the devastation. The following description is from a gentleman known in this county, who is now resident in the west:

WATROUSVILLE, Mich., Oct. 9th, 1871.

Editor of the Columbian:

My thoughts glancing back to my native county, methinks the people of Columbia co., Pa., are not all aware of the perilous condition of the people of this country at present. I will try to give you a few facts, and be as brief as possible under the excitement that prevails all around here just now on account of fire caused by the general drouth. The fires have been running through the woods all of the time for a number of months, but not so dangerous till lately. The last few days the winds have been high and the fires have been running at a fearful rate, sweeping everything. Hundreds of houses have been burned to the ground in a few miles square, and the inhabitants could do nothing but escape for their lives. Some have fought till they are entirely blind to save their buildings, but failed. The whole of the Saganaw valley is enveloped in smoke, and the entire wilderness in a flame of fire. The fire broke out in Saganaw City last night, burning buildings, and several persons nearly burned to death by trying to escape through the flames. East Saganaw and South Saganaw being on fire at the same time. In Wisconsin the people dig holes in the ground and bury their furniture and provisions, in order to save them from burning. Here they get no time for that—it is all they can do to dig a hole for themselves. The fires are becoming more dangerous around this city this evening. All hands out to keep the fire back from the building—every one in fear lest a spark be blown to our town and ignite. If that be the case every building will burn, for there is no water to put out even a spark without bringing it eight miles, and it is scarce when you get there. It would be impossible to get to it now, on account of the fire. Night comes on; the eyes of the inhabitants are bathed in tears and the village in a condensed cloud of smoke. I drop the pen for the evening. It is in vain to try to picture to you the state of things this evening, on account of the cries and groans and excitement going on at the time.

OCT. 10th.

The wind is still higher than ever this morning. After a dreary night the men come in worn out and say the fire is sweeping everything. People are packing up to leave the city, but know of no refuge. All excitement here this morning. Notice is given to have no fires to cook breakfast this morning. All hands start again to meet the flames. Darkness is appearing. I cannot see the lines to write; I wonder what is the cause, what can be the danger. Now all is dark; I'll have to stop writing to see what is the trouble. O, shocking! the conflagration is at an end! A dark cloud overshadows us, bursts forth in torrents of rain, just in time to save us from the burning flame! O, what rejoicing now! What a strange cloud! No one saw it till the rain fell upon them. Darkness was all that appeared! But who knows whether this extended further than to save our people in this place? There, it is all over, only a little shower; how long will that keep the fire from running? The news comes in that the plank roads and the railroads are all on fire, no trains running from Detroit, north; the engines carrying water to keep the fire from burning the road all up! If they succeed, I'll send this to-morrow morning. I think we are all out of danger now, unless a second attack is made. It can't be till a few days, as the rain has dampened the brush so as to give people a chance to take advantage of the fire. The damage cannot be estimated; it will amount to several million dollars and some lives in this county, and it is still worse, they say, elsewhere. All is quiet here now. I think the danger is over. The old settlers here say they never knew so dry a time in this country, nor never witnessed such a scene before, nor perhaps never will again.

It is a very rich farming country here, besides the great abundance of lumber shipped away every year, and the salt, which costs them nothing but a little labor, as the sawdust serves as fuel to raise the brine and manufacture it into salt. Little villages that were blessed with four or five little cabins four years ago, have two thousand inhabitants now. Taking the whole of Saganaw, 15 years ago it was a wilderness, they say, and now it has a population of nearly thirty thousand. Bay City, just started a few years since, has about 15,000, with its suberbs. Tuscola county is the land of beauty, flowing with cheese and potato bugs. One year ago, when I came here, they were digging their potatoes, and the average was about three hundred bushels to the acre. This fall they are very scarce, but the animals are plenty. The wheat crop this season averages about thirty bushels to the acre. Other crops are middling.

My regards to the friends of Bloomsburg and visinity.

Respectfully yours,
E. W. FRITZ.

Lycoming Mutual.

The Secretary of the Lycoming Mutual Insurance company, in a card to the public says, in reference to its losses by the great Chicago fire: "Our entire amount of risk in the State of Illinois, previous to the great fire, did not exceed $1,000,000, and judging from the estimated losses to other leading companies it is reasonable to presume that our loss will not exceed fifty per cent. of that amount. To meet it an extra assessment will be required of from ten to twenty per cent."

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.—The winter term of this institution will open Tuesday, Oct. 31st, 1871, and continue eleven weeks. Tuition from $3.00 to $8.00. Instruction given in all the common and higher English branches, together with Latin, Greek, French and German. Good board can be obtained at $3.00 per week, or rooms furnished to those who wish to board themselves. For further particulars address

J. E. SCHOONOVER,
Principal, or
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
Secretary.

For the Columbian.

MR. EDITOR:—Of all the sights at the Fair, the Fair itself, is the greatest sight to see. There were lots of fair women, and doubtless also, of brave men. There were cakes and candies, apples and cider, ice cold lemonade and raspberry syrup. There were chickens and pigs, horses and cattle, sheep and mules. There were wild men from Africa, sword swallowers, thimble-riggers or something of the sort, and all kinds of devices, good, bad and indifferent, to make money.

I know of no place where you can study human nature to more advantage than at a county fair. The sharper, the business man, the mechanic, and the farmer congregate there. The young fellow who has a sweetheart goes and takes her, and the one who has none goes to find one. Girls who have lovers promenade quietly in a state of bliss, and those who have none are to the fore, as the scotch say, to secure one. The younger girls keep their eyes upon the older ones to learn, but the boys are staring round for the purpose of chaffing older ones, who are for the first time, looking sheepishly at calico.

You see there young fellows who think themselves gentlemen, puffing a cigar, and gallanting a lady. It was not so in the olden times—gentlemen did not smoke even in the presence of ladies—and indeed, *gentlemen* do not now. But what else can you expect, when the man who should be the first gentleman in the republic, is a horse-racing, cigar-smoking, whiskey drinking moss trooper! It is a bad example for our young men to have, and still worse to follow.

You see there beautiful girls, dressed in the highest art of the milliner and mantua maker, whose under-skirts, as they pass through the crowd, turn up and prove that they have not seen the wash-tub for months. You can also observe, as they smile sweetly at the compliments of their gallants, that their teeth have seldom, if ever, been brought in contact with a tooth brush. Nothing is more utterly disgusting than a foul mouth, and nothing is more positively unjustifiable and inexcusable. For a young lady, faugh! when a brush and a tumbler of salt-water, to cleanse the mouth after every meal and before retiring, would preserve the teeth, purify the mouth, and sweeten the breath!

There was also on the ground a sleek scalawag, run I was told by the Young Men's Christian Association, making a speech in favor of republicanism and the sects. That, Mr. Editor, though it grieved, did not surprise me. It only proved what I have long foreseen,—that the friends of religious liberty, will sooner or later, be called upon to combine and defend themselves against the encroachments of the sects; which are inaugurating their campaign in tirades against priests, and bishops, and popes, confounding in their harangues Anglican and Roman, either through ignorance or malice.

To overthrow liberty civil and religious, the Young Men's Christian Association is the lever, and the Republican party the fulcrum. VIATOR.

European Republicanism.

While thoughtful minds in this country are contemplating the Republican agitation in England, and are speculating upon the chances of a Republic in that old stronghold of monarchy, the painful reflection arises that even within the ranks of the friends of Republicanism over sea flourishes the greatest obstacle to the happy consummation of this political regeneration. The Republican band of England—like the Commune of France, and the Republicans of Europe everywhere—is led by blatant infidels, who, with their defiant infidelity, cast a baleful shadow upon the hopes of freedom. Bradlaugh, who professes to be the head of the English Republicans, while asserting that in five years he will be President of the Republic of Great Britain, blasphemously declares that "the work of overthrowing God, as well as all earthly tyrants, goes bravely on." This speech is not worse than many others of the written and spoken opinions of Bradlaugh and his followers. It is to be feared that no movement having for its purpose the establishment of a government of the people—not a government of classes, as in France—can ever succeed anywhere in Europe so long as such blasphemous creatures as this man taint the effort at Republicanism with the stigma of his name and influence. Call the roll of the professed Republicans of Europe, and against the names of the chief among them may be written freethinker, if not absolute infidel. It is the example of these men, and the horror that is inspired by their doctrines, that retard the cause of Republicanism in Europe.—*Washington Patriot.*

THE Russian Grand Duke, third son of the Czar, is daily expected in New York. Of course the snobs and flunkeys are all excitement and will do the highest possible honors. Were Gen. WASHINGTON to rise from the dead and appear in the streets of New York, greater honors would not be shown him. The plain truth is, that despite all the Republican pretensions of the American people, there are none on the face of the earth who love more to pay homage to royalty than those of our great cities. When the Prince of Wales visited Harrisburg, the Duke of Newcastle, who had him in charge, (the latter by the way a true specimen of the rollicking, roystering Englishman) looking over the immense sea of upturned faces before him, quietly remarked: "these people are not so Democratic as they pretend to be!" The fact is, the crowds who assemble on such occasions always provoke the sneers and contempt of the royal objects of their homage.

W. P. I. PAINTER, Esq., formerly of Bloomsburg, was elected Associate Judge in Lycoming county at the late election, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of 56 votes over a Republican associate on the ticket, and 71 over his Democratic competitor.

MARRIAGES.

DEPOE—SHULTZ—On the 12th inst., by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Hiram Depoe to Miss Martha E. Shultz, both of Benton township, Columbia county, Pa.

HARMAN—HESS—On Tuesday afternoon, October 17th, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Hewitt, of St. Paul's, Mr. J. H. Harman, of Rupert, to Mary N., youngest daughter of William McKelvy, Esq., of Bloomsburg, Pa.

KLINGER—SHULTZ—On the 15th inst., by James W. Kitchen, J. P., at his office, Mr. William Klinger of Sugarloaf township, to Miss Charity Shultz of the same place.

EDGAR—ROBERSON—On the 17th inst., in Orangeville, by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. George W. Edgar, of Dushore, to Mrs. Nellie M. Roberson of Pitston.

DEATHS.

MCCARTY—On the 6th inst. Miss Lydia McCarty, of Greenwood, aged 79 years.

BROMSTETLER—On the 12th inst., John Bromstetler, aged 21 years.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A QUESTION.—Does the "Elias Howe" Co. feel prepared to test the truth of the oft-repeated assertion that "the Elias Howe machine was awarded the highest honor at the Paris Exposition?" 14 INQUIRER.

I. W. HARTMAN sells a good unbleached Muslin, 1 yd wide, for 12½ cts.

You can buy a pair of white Blankets at I. W. Hartman's for $1.00

I. W. HARTMAN'S store is the place to find cheap goods. Go and see.

NEW Rochelle, (Lawton) Blackberry vines for sale, $5. per hundred, by JOSEPH GARRISON Bloomsburg, Pa.

TOBACCO and SEGARS can be bought at the Mammoth Grocery of J. H. MAIZE, at city prices. Quality very superior. Try them.

SINGERS New Family Sewing Machines—ten dollars cash—balance in monthly installments' J. A. DORAN, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. no.30-tf

R. A. CARMAN of Benton has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of millinery goods, to which she invites the attention of the people. 4t*

PERSONS indebted to this office for job printing and advertising are reminded that one per cent. per month is added to all bills that stand over 30 days. n38-tf.

WE call attention to HENRY ZUPPINGER'S establishment; in the line of watches, clocks, jewelry, etc. he is an expert, and in spectacles etc., he has a large selection with a ripe experience, to promptly fit the required focus.

THE statements made by dealers in other machines, that they sell New Singer Sewing Machines is not true. The Singer Manufactory supply no machines in Columbia county, except to their authorized agent, J. A. DORAN. no.36-tf

A GENERAL assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, wholesale and retail at A. D. WERR'S Book Store, opposite the Court House. Miscellaneous books, portmonnies, stereoscopic pictures, games, picture-books, blank-books of all kinds, etc., etc. n38-tf.

A NEW and elegant assortment of fall and winter goods has just been received by S. H. MILLER & SON, which they offer at very low prices. Also all articles usually kept in a dry goods store. Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine them.

A curious and unique machine for grinding coffee may be seen at MAIZE'S grocery. Whether the machine was invented to grind coffee, or coffee was invented to be ground by the machine, is the problem to be solved, various merits are claimed for it, but the best way is to test it, or at least go and see it.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach, as the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. A tea-spoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

HEAVY oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDER'S will do this when all else fails.

LADIES' and Children's Fancy Furs, at JOHN FARRINA'S Popular Fur Emporium, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia. His stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is very large, and no one can fail to be suited.

DIED.—In Sugarloaf township, September 6, 1871, Mrs. MARY HESS, wife of ANDREW HESS, deceased, aged 81 years, 9 months and 3 days. She was the mother of 13 children, 76 grand-children, 70 great-grand-children, and 2 great-great-grand-children. S. H.

MR. WM. T. HOPKINS, of Hoop Skirt notoriety, No. 1125 Chesnut and 1711 North Eighth Sts., Philadelphia, has enlarged his facilities for doing business, as will be seen by advertisement in this issue. Reader give him a call.

NEW MILLENERY GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable styles, and at modern prices, just received by Miss LIZZIE BACLAY at her store on Main street, below Market, Bloomsburg. A full line of goods always on hand and all Millenery work done to order. Oct20*.

NEVERMORE! NEVERMORE!—Is the sad exclamation of the invalid, who has abandoned, for some worthless compound, a sterling medicinal preparation. If any sufferer from Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness or Debility, has been lured, in a Weak moment from either of those two sovereign Vegetable Specifics, *Hoofland's German Bitters*, or *Hoofland's Tonic*, and induced to "run after strange gods," "Nevermore! Nevermore!" is his cry, as he returns disgusted, to the standard remedy. Sold by all druggists.

CARD.—We take pleasure in announcing to our numerous patrons in Bloomsburg and vicinity that we have established a permanent Agency at this place. Mr. H. M. Sieger is our agent, and will be pleased to attend to all parties already having Wheeler & Wilson machines, or those contemplating purchasing the same.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,
3 & 5 N. 6th St.,
It Reading.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale by the undersigned administrators of JAMES HESS, deceased, on the premises on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1871,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain messtuage, being the mansion house and tract of land, situate in the township of Sugarloaf, in said county, bounded by other lands of said deceased on the south and west, by lands of Jonas Ranck and William Davis on the north and by lands of Joshua Savage on the east, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less. The house is a good Hotel stand, a good well of water close by the door, and on this tract is a good apple orchard.

ALSO a certain tract of land situate in Jackson and Sugarloaf townships in said county, bounded by lands of John Kile and Samuel Neyhard on the south, by lands of Craig & Blanchard on the west, the tract above described on the north, and lands of Samuel Fritz on the east, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, being timber land.

ALSO a certain tract of land situate in Davidson township, Sullivan county, bounded on the east by the tract first above described and lands of Craig & Blanchard on the north, south and west, containing

FIFTY ACRES

more or less, being timber land.

ALSO a certain tract of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by lands of Iyer Moss, on the west by Elisha Shultz and Hannah Smith, on the south by lands of Samuel Krickbaum and on the east by lands of Elijah Hess, containing

THIRTY-TWO ACRES,

more or less, being improved land.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest on the same from confirmation nisi.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1872, by the purchaser or purchasers securing the purchase money. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

ELIJAH HESS,
JOHN W. KILE,
Administrators.

Central, October 13, 1871.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned as Trustee appointed by the Court to sell the real estate of William Pegg deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871,

at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day: All that certain tract of valuable land situate in Madison township, Columbia county, containing

216 ACRES AND 61 PERCHES

neat measure, adjoining lands of R. Johnson Thomas Funston, John A. Funston, Eliza Frick J. Wagner, William Johnson and John Allen whereon is erected a large two story

DWELLING HOUSE,

a large barn and other buildings; the same will be sold on the following easy terms, to wit: The the estates of the husbands of deceased daughters of William Pegg, deceased, dieing without issue to remain charged upon the real estate of said deceased, during the natural lives of said husbands and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid to them by the purchaser. Said interest to be computed from the first day of April, A. D. 1872, and upon their or either of their deaths, the principal sum to be paid to the parties legally entitled thereto. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; one third of the balance of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money in one year thereafter with interest on the same from confirmation nisi.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1872, by the purchaser or purchasers securing the purchase money. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

ELIJAH HESS,
JOHN A. FUNSTON,
Trustee to sell the Real Estate of William Pegg, deceased.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 3, 1871. oct.13,'71-tf.

NEW

GOODS

M. P. LUTZ'S,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

For Every Body.

—:o:—

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS.

SHAWLS

At Last Year's Prices.

NO ADVANCE ON PRINTS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS

IN BLOOMSBURG.

BROWER'S BLOCK,

NEXT TO COURT HOUSE.

MILLER'S STORE.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Thier stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON,
Bloomsburg Pa.

oct 1871—tf

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, in Shive's block, one door West of C. C. Marr's store,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

oct1871 DAVID LOWENBERG.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishing to retire from business now offers at private sale his entire property situated in Orangeville, consisting of a one half interest in the well known

FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

together with the Engine, Lathes and other Machinery belonging to the same, also the entire stock now on hand, together with a valuable pair of horses, and the wagons, sleds, Harness, &c., also his town lots on which is erected a good frame dwelling, also, twenty-five acres, known as the Dr. Lott property about ten of which are cleared, the balance timbered.

Prices reasonable. Possession given at any time to suit purchasers. Apply to or address,

WILLIAM SCHUYLER,
oct, 6,'71-tf. Orangeville, Columbia co. Pa.

NEW

CLARK & WOLF'S

COLUMN!

JOHN WOLF

AT

LARGE STOCK

OF

FALL GOODS

FOR THE NEW FIRM.

HAVE

THEY WILL SELL THEM

Low For Cash

OR

PRODUCE.

CLARK & WOLF

Opposite Brown's Hotel

BLOOMSBURG.

Has purchased a one-half interest in the Stock of Goods of H.J. Clark. Mr. Wolf has been to New York and laid in

Redeced the Price on Many of their Spring and Summer Styles of Dress Goods

CALL AND SEE,

Real Estate Sales.

PRIVATE SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE!

The subscriber offers his well known Brick Tavern, in the town of Numedia, Columbia county, Pa., with all its land and improvements thereon, for sale. On the said property is erected a

LARGE BRICK HOUSE

occupied as a Tavern, a Large shed and all the necessary stabling. Also,

ONE DWELLING HOUSE

and stable close by the tavern and about 40 acres of land of which there is

28 ACRES CLEARED

and under good cultivation and the balance is well timbered. The said property will be sold private sale between now and the 10th day of October next, and if not sold between now and then it will be offered at public sale on

THURSDAY, 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1871,

at reasonable terms. Possession will be given at any time the sale is confirmed between the parties and a good title for all the said property will be given by LUDWIG THEILE.

Numedia, Aug. 8, 1871. aug.11,'71-ts.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 14th day of OCTOBER, A. D., 1871, at one o'clock in the afternoon, by Isaac Leiby and Moses Stecker, administrators of Gideon Stecker late of Hemlock township, deceased, the following described property, situate in Hemlock township in said county; being the Mansion House of decedent, and bound by lands of Zebulon Robbins, Daniel Wagner and Isaac Leiby, containing about

TWENTY-SIX ACRES.

Two acres of the same being lot late of Peter Slayman, deceased, two-fifths of which only belongs, to said Gideon Stecker. The land is to be sold for the payment of debts.

A HOUSE AND BARN

and outbuildings, some fruit and good water on the premises. ISAAC LEIBY,
MOSES STECKER,
Administrators.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid on the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi.

By order of the Court.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
sept. 15, 71-ts. Prothonotary.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned as committee of the person and estate of Daniel Geeriart of the township of Roaringcreek, in the county of Columbia, a lunatic will expose to public sale on the premises on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day (in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of said county) the following described real estate, to wit:

FIRST.—Two tracts of land lying and being in the township aforesaid, containing together

190 ACRES AND 15 PERCHES,

neat measure, adjoining lands of Peter Gearhart, John Kiefer, Lesan, William and Elijah Yeamn, Isaac Yeamn and other, on which is erected a large TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE bank barn and other outbuildings, with a good well of water at the door of the dwelling, and there is good fruit on the premises.

SECOND.—A lot of timber land situate in the same township, containing

FORTY-THREE ACRES,

neat measure, adjoining lands of Frisk & Shuman, Yeamn and others.

THIRD.—A lot of timber land situate in the same township, containing

FORTY-ONE ACRES

neat measure, adjoining lands of Jacob Shuman and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money in one year thereafter with interest on the same from confirmation nisi. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps. Possession of said premises will be given April 1st, 1872. The grain in the ground is reserved.

JAMES KEIFER,
Committee.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to sale at the late residence of Daniel Leiby, deceased, in Locust township, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated in Locust township, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania: Beginning at a stone corner, thence along the public road by lands of the late Peter Hoffman, north eighty-three degrees and forty-seven minutes east twenty-eight and three-tenth perches to a ——, thence by lands of Lavell Winn, north four degrees west one hundred and forty-five perches to a ——, thence by land of Wm. H. Sayer in sight of Ann Loudan, south eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west twenty-eight and three-tenth perches to a stone, thence by lands of Henry Keller, south four degrees, east one hundred and seventy-six and four tenth perches to the place of beginning; containing

TWENTY-THREE ACRES

and forty and a half perches of land, and the usual allowance, &c. Whereon is erected a two story frame Dwelling House, a frame Barn and other outbuildings.

No. 2. All that certain piece or lot of land situate in the township and county and State aforesaid: Beginning at a post corner near a whiteoak, thence by lands of Joseph Wharton, north eighty-three degrees and forty-seven minutes east fifty-one and four-tenth perches to a post, thence by same, north five degrees and forty-five minutes, west twenty-one and six-tenth perches to a ——, thence by lands of Layfell Winn, south eighty-three degrees and forty-seven minutes, west fifty-one and four-tenth perches to a ——, thence by the same, south five degrees and forty-seven minutes, east twenty-one and six-tenth perches to the place of beginning; containing

6 ACRES AND 44 PERCHES

of land, and the usual allowance, &c.

ALSO, at the same time and place, the following described personal property, to wit:

Corn, Buckwheat and Potatoes by the bushel, and hay and straw by the ton, and Corn Fodder by the bundle. Terms made known on day of sale. HENRY KELLER,
October 2, 1871. Administrator.
oct.6,'71-6t.*

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.30, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 5.05, and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.25, 9.25 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., train from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Allentown, Ashland, Shamokin at Allentown and Philad. at 8.30 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Port Clinton and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.

Leave Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.45, 10.25, 8. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.05, 4.55 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Hamburg at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 8.40 and 11.45 a. m., Ashland at 7.00 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.50 a. m. and 1.25 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m. for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 3.45 p. m., passing Reading at 7.25 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17 9.55 a. m., 3.05 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a.m., 12.30 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m. & 1.15 6.44 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.00 and 5.45 p. m. returning leave Downingtown at 8.00 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.30 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 4.00

Miscellaneous.

The Importance of Agricultural Knowledge.

At the present time, when the producing class and the fertility of the soil are proportionate to the consuming class, and prices of food are on the increase, the importance of increased agricultural knowledge cannot be over estimated.

There are over ten hundred millions of persons constantly dependent upon the products of the soil for their very sustenance in life, and while in most of the vocations demanding active industry, there is a surplus—in that of agriculture there is a great and growing deficiency.

While this lies at the foundation of all other arts, the investigation of the principles upon which the successful practise of this art depends, ought to command the attention of the greatest minds.

In the history of every country a period occurs when the demand for food, at an economical rate, becomes very urgent, and consequently like other important pursuits, calls into requisition those agencies which tend directly to an improvement in the productive powers of "Mother Earth."

When a tract of land is thinly peopled, like the newly-settled districts of the United States, a very defective system of culture will produce food enough not only for the wants of the inhabitants, but a large amount for exportation to other countries. When the population becomes more dense, a more scientific and thorough system of culture must be adopted. While the population of our country is rapidly increasing, there is not a corresponding increase in the products of the soil, in the same ratio; but on the other hand a diminution in some of the most important cereals.—*Stock Journal.*

The Weeping Willow.

The following is the authentic and rather romantic history of the drooping and mournfully beautiful weeping willow:

Alexandre Pope, the English poet, received from the East a present of a basket of smyrna figs. Among these he discovered a small green twig, and with a feeling of tenderness and curiosity toward the delicate germ which had so singularly maintained its vitality, he planted it in his own garden at Twickenham. It soon grew to be a large tree, and from this have sprung all the weeping willows of England. After the poet's death a ruthless countess who came in possession of his estate, ordered the tree to be destroyed, which was immediately done. When the American Revolution began the British had generally a very limited idea of its magnitude. The officers indulged in wild dreams of the estates they would confiscate with little or no resistance when they should land on the rebellious shores, and as they should have much leisure they deemed it prudent to supply themselves plants of various kinds to ornament the gardens that would surround their contemplated dwellings. But alas! for their pleasant anticipations. They found little occasion for their hunting dogs and their fowling pieces. The new plantations were not so easily acquired as they had dreamed. The army of Washington captured many of these unwarelike supplies, and among other things, history states, that a twig which had been cropped from the great English parent was taken, and that it was planted afterward by American hands and produced all the trees known as weeping willows now so numerous in the United States.

Milking With Dry Hands.

I believe that much of the milk gets tainted with noxious or bad odors before it reaches the pail. Some persons, and hired help especially, have a habit of wetting their fingers with the milk once in a while, and then wetting the cows teats, as they say, to make them milk easier. Now this wetting process causes much foul stuff to drop from their hands or teats in the pail while milking. This is all wrong—cows can be milked as easy with dry hands as wet ones. I have been in the habit of milking cows; and although I have met with some hard milkers that require their teats to be softened in order to draw the milk, I have generally found it both easier and pleasanter to milk with dry hands. If the teats are dirty, the udder should be washed with tepid water and allowed to dry before milking; and if the teats are very hard and tough to draw, the cow had better be turned into beef, or kept to raise calves from.

It is just as easy to make good, sweet, clean butter, as to make poor butter. The best of butter is made from sweet cream gathered as free from milk as possible. To make good butter requires more than ordinary care and attention. Everything should move on with the regularity of the sun. To make butter profitable, great care must be exercised in milking the cows. To milk clean is important. It not only adds to the quantity of butter, but saves the cow from positive injury. Let a farmer or his dairy get the name of keeping a good article of butter in every respect, and he will find it not only to pay, but pay well, too.—*Practical Farmer.*

A CURIOUS JOKE.—A physician in the *Grand Army Journal* tells this ghastly joke:

"I remember one day in making my hospital rounds, a patient just arrived presented me an amputated forearm, and in doing so could hardly refrain from a broad laugh, the titter was conconstantly on his face. "What is the matter? This does not strike me as a subject for laughter." It is not, doctor, but excuse, me. I lost my arm in so funny a way that I still laugh when I look at it. Our first Sergant wanted shaving badly, and wanted me to do it, as I was corporal. We went together in front of his tent; I had lathered, took him by the nose and was applying the razor when a cannon ball came, and that was the last I saw of either his head or my arm. Excuse me doctor, for laughing as I do, but I'll be especially blasted if I ever saw such a bully thing."

IT is the duty of every true woman to look as beautiful as she can. It is her duty to brighten and gladden the world with her loveliness just as the flowers and trees, the skies and waters brighten and gladen it. Her sense of the beautiful should always and everywhere be cultivated, for thus will her thoughts be made pure, and her mind be the home of sweet and lovely things. Refinement comes of a love of all things beautiful.

Humorous.

TRANSPORTED for life—the woman who marries happily.

BETTER it is to be careful to live well than desirous to live long.

WHY is a husband like a Mississippi boat? Because he never knows when he may get a blowing up.

LEARNING is wealth to the poor, an honor to the rich, an aid to the young, and a support and comfort to the aged.

The present, the present is all thou hast
For thy sure possessing;
Like the patriarch's angel, hold it fast
Till it gives its blessing.

EXALTED imagination may work miracles; but it is only when we immolate self to principle that we are truly virtuous.—*De Stael.*

A WHITE boy asked a young negro what he had such a short nose for? "I' speck so it won't poke itself into other people's business."

A CYNICAL lady, rather inclined to flirt, says most men are like a cold—very easily caught, but very difficult to get rid of.

IT is easy to talk of christian forbearance among neighbors, but to practice it ourselves proves us to be christians indeed.

KEEP away from bad habits. No person ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where they were. It is just so with bad habits.

YOUTHFUL minds, like the pliant wax, are susceptible of the most lasting impressions; and the good or evil bias they then receive is seldom if ever eradicated.

HE that speaks, sows; he that hears, reaps; hence we should be guarded as to how we speak, as to what we hear. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear;" but take heed how ye hear!

"REMEMBER who you are talking to, sir," said an indignant parent to a facetious boy; "I am you father." "Well, who's to blame for that," said the young impertinence; "tain't me."

A CYNICAL man says the reason women are fond of writing letters is that they rejoice in the opportunity of saying all they wish without the possibility of an interruption.

THE last case of indolence is that of a man named John Hole, who was so lazy that, in writing his name, he simply used the letter "J." and then punched a hole through the paper.

"HELLO, Mr. Engineman! can't you stop your steamboat a minute or two?" "Stop the boat! What for" "Wife wants to look at your biler; she's afraid of its bustin."

"WHERE do you hail from?" querled a Yankee of a traveller. "Where do you rain from?" was asked in reply. "Don't rain at all," said the astonished Jonathan. "Neither do I hail, so mind your own bussiness."

THE Connecticut papers are telling of a Sunday school boy, who, being asked who made the beautiful hills about there, replied that he did not know, as his parents only moved into town the Friday before.

SINCE the wives of half a dozen citizens of Wyoming were locked up for three nights with as many strange men, on a rape case, it has been proposed to amend the jury law so that none but single women will be allowed to sit as jurors.

THREE-FOURTHS of the difficulties and miseries of men come from the fact, that most want wealth without earning it, fame without deserving it, popularity without temperance, respect without virtue, and happiness without holiness.

A TELEGRAPH operator, who recently sent a message to a family in the country, to meet an expected visitor at the station with the "horse," blunderingly substituted the word "hearse," and on the arrival of the train the visitor found that vehicle waiting to take him to his destination.

A VIRGINIA editor has come to the conclusion that a man might as well undertake to hold himself at arm's length and then turn a double somersault over a meeting house steeple as to attempt to publish a paper that will suit everybody.

THE grand jury at Sonoma, California recommend in a recent report that, "for the safety and comfort of bald-headed men, the loose plastering be removed from the ceiling, or that the sheriff be instructed to furnish parties having business in the court with pillows or suitable shields to cover their heads with."

"I KEEP the best bread," said a certain baker to a poor fellow who complained of the inferior quality of the article he had purchased. "I don't doubt it," replied the customer. "Then why do you complain?" asked the baker. "Because I would suggest that you sell the best bread and keep the bad," was the reply.

A LITTLE shaver was sitting near his mother, who was picking over raisins when she was called out of the room, and as she left said, "Now, Sonny, don't touch any of these raisins when I am gone." Presently mother returned and inquired, "Well Charlie, did you take my raisins?" "No, mamma." "You know if you did God saw you." "Yes I know he did, but he wont tell."

MECHANICS.—They are the palace builders of the world; not a stick is hewn, not a stone is shaped in all the lordly dwellings of the rich, that does not owe its beauty and fitness to the skill of the mechanic. The towering spires that raise their giddy heads among the clouds, depend upon the mechanic's art for their strength and symmetry. Not an edifice for devotion, or business, or comfort, but bears the impress of their hands. How exalted is their vocation, how sublime their calling!

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—In Russia the Czar has recently issued an order granting to women certain rights in that empire from which they have hitherto been excluded. They are to be allowed to act as surgeons, to vaccinate, to be employed as apothecaries, and the institutions for the instruction of women in midwifery are to be enlarged in every possible direction. They are to have every facility in educational establishments; to be employed in telegraphy and as accountants; and the field of female labor is to be not only extended, but thoroughly protected by the Czar's personal supervision.

Miscellaneous.

THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA county from its organization in 1813 to 1871, Compiled and edited by JOHN G. FREEZE. One volume octavo, 500 pages, Cloth $4.50, half library, $3.50, full library $4.50.

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THE WAR RECORD OF COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR

counties, comprising the muster roll of all the companies and parts of companies recruited therein, the No. of the Regiment, the battles they were engaged in, with numerous items of personal interest. A list of all the drafted men, the names of the conscientious-scruple exempts and the emergency men or substitutes, 1862 and June 1863, being a complete war record of the rebellion.

ALSO

THE INVASION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

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The institution heretofore known as the
MADISON ACADEMY,
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1871,
AS THE
WAVERLY NORMAL SCHOOL
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
PROF. H. D. WALKER, A. M.
THE SCHOOL WILL BE AT ONCE ORGANIZED AS A
NORMAL SCHOOL,
AND THE
COURSE OF STUDY

of its several classes will correspond to the course adopted by the Board of Principals of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania, and approved by the State Authorities.

The grade of each class will be definitely fixed; and pupils on entering the School, will be examined, and placed in the class to which, from their ability and attainments, are fitted to pursue.

Students so wishing, and in the judgment of the Principal competent, will be allowed to pursue a Select Course of Study.

PROF. WALKER, and his reputation as an Educator, are too well known to need any commendation from the Board of Trustees; especially in Luzerne County, where he has spent twelve years of his professional life.

For particulars respecting Board, Tuition, Books, &c., Address the Principal, or
NORMAN PHELPS, Esq.,
Secretary of Trustees.
Waverly, Luzerne county, Sept. 20th, 1871-tf.

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BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!
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The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
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BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different Kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

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And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

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Berwick, Jan 1'71-1y

Patent Medicines.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and writen more frequently fatal; but none, that we know of, which are so depressing to the mind and as positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to dissent on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method in its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, and apparently willing ones; for were this not the case why not remedy sufferers. When a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the remedy will not, blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influences, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the countless witnesses who have been relieved, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic! What is this remedy? We will tell you. It is the great specific of human suffering in almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying joy and gladness into the hearts and homes of others. This remedy is no pauacea in none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfil the decarance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sence of the terms. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principles of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

in all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with one of the essential elements of nutrition and digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthiness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed; but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom certain remedies are totally unpalatable but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the tonic and alterative properties of the pure German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but as flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable but combines, in modified form, all the virtue of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the digesting and assisting energies but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thoroughly, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Billiousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives to the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

or his invaluable Tonic. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a *perfect* substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is a medicine virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podophyllin Pill constitute a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its functions and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains a aches of all kinds,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., all yied to its external applications. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.
Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burns, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headaches, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Colics, Asthma, &c.
The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefited by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggist Storekeepers, and Medicine Deal Everywhere

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VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their wonderful
Invigorating Effects.
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THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remaining well.

1,000 Wilkes given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

The Intermittent and Chronic Rheumatic, Gout, Dyspeptic or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by Derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They are the great Blood Purifier, and a single trial will convince the most skeptical of their curative powers.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in Young or Old, Married or Single, at the Dawn of Womanhood, or the Turn of Life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative power.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

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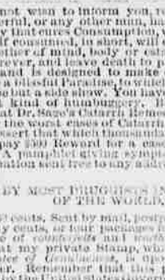

I am not wont to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, but will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our subinary spiere a veritable Paradise, and wicked Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively* cure the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to. I will pay $500 Reward for a case that I cannot cure, or symptoms and evidence furnished sufficient to convince any address. This remedy is

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Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of *counterfeits and worthless imitations*, see that my private Stamp, which is a positive *guarantee of Genuineness*, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private Stamp, issued by the United States Government, is provided for stamping my medicines, bearing my portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the genuine article. Be sure and call for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.

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mar 24'71—1y.

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He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle off this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an

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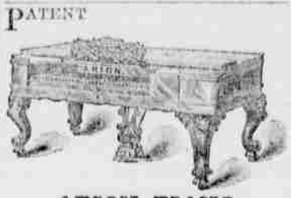

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Patent Medicines.